



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

On returning to Scotland, after this second American tour, he was in the year 1824 recommended by Mr. McNab, of the Edinburgh Botanical Gardens, to collect and take charge of a vessel load of plants to be taken to St. Petersburg for the starting of a botanical garden there, in which mission he acquitted himself to the satisfaction of his employers. On his return from this expedition he settled down with his family in the nursery business, but returned to Russia again in 1830 and made a collecting excursion through the country, amongst some of the fruits of which was the introduction to the English horticultural world of such plants as the *Picea pictita*, *Pavenia tenuifolia plena*, etc. From this time till the year 1844 he followed the business of nurseryman and florist at the old home near by to the birthplace of the poet Burns, a few miles from the town of Ayr.

In 1844, having formed a favorable opinion of Canada West as a place of emigration, in which he might have a chance to better the circumstances of himself and family, he took ship with his entire household, for Montreal, and from there journeyed westward and chose as a resting-place a spot near some of his old-world neighbors, about a mile from Ayr, in the county of Waterloo, where he died, surrounded by children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, last June, in his ninety-fourth year.

**Desmodium molle DC.**—This species, heretofore accredited to Florida, seems to be no nearer to us than St. Thomas of West Indies, Panama, and tropical South America. It should be dropped from our catalogues. The plant described under that name with doubt by Chapman, and on that authority entered in Watson's Index, is *D. tortuosum* DC. To it are to be referred *No. 30 Garber's South Florida Fl.*, and *No. 623 Curtiss' N. Am. Pl.* Its more distant verticels of filiform, recurved, thrice longer (9'') pedicels, and its pendulous lomentos of 4-6 equal, twisted, 2'' long, fertile joints, sufficiently distinguish *D. tortuosum* from the following:

*D. molle* DC.; ? *Macf. Fl. Jam.*; *Benth. in Fl. Brasil.*; *Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. Ind.*; *not Chapm. (No. 361 Eggers' Fl. Ind. Occ.)*—Probably distinct from every other known species by its loment. This is 2- or occasionally 3-jointed; upper joint only perfecting seed, flat, oval, enlarged (3'' long) and detaching itself at maturity, suture notched at insertion of seed; lower joints minute, undulate-twisted, sterile, persistent.—JOHN DONNELL SMITH.

**Testa of the seeds of Phytolacca**<sup>1</sup>.—Being engaged in a study of *Phytolacca*, and noticing the paper of Mr. L. H. Pammel on the structure of the testa of several leguminous seeds, published in the *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club*, February, 1886, at Dr. Coulter's suggestion I made an examination of the testa of the seeds of *Phytolacca*, with the following results: There are four distinct regions: 1. The palisade layer (I). This layer consists of flat very thick-walled cells, each containing a very irregular cell cavity, completely filled with a large granular mass and numerous small granules. The thick walls contain a brown pigment, and are roughened all over by small projec-

<sup>1</sup>See plate VIII.

tions. These cells vary in shape, some being almost wedge-shaped. 2. The next region (II) contains four or five layers of thin-walled cells, which are somewhat irregular, sometimes five or six-sided in section, separated by a few intercellular spaces, and containing a small amount of coloring substance. 3. The third region (III) is decidedly a pigment layer. The cells are small, regular and thick-walled. 4. The innermost region (IV) contains two layers of nearly empty cells. They are thin-walled, with the exception of the wall next the nucellus (V), and somewhat rectangular. It will be noticed that the "crystal layer" found in many of the harder seeds is entirely wanting.—CHAS. U. STOCKBARGER, *Wabash College, Indiana*.

**Some notes on *Hypericum*.**—Since the publication of my revision of North American Hypericaceæ in the BOTANICAL GAZETTE for April and May, 1886, I have received some very interesting material from Dr. A. Gattinger, of Nashville, Tenn., who has for many years been making a careful study of the state flora. Tennessee seems to be a center for this group, where northern and southern forms mingle. Eighteen species of *Hypericum* are found within its borders, and it is not wonderful that in some of its almost inaccessible regions a new species has been discovered.

A very interesting discovery is that of *H. Kalmianum* L. in the oakbarrens of Tullahoma, Middle Tennessee, July 10, 1882. Heretofore thought to be restricted to the region of the great lakes, its occurrence in this widely separated locality is very unexpected. As a rule the specimens seem more robust than their northern representatives, but not more so than some specimens I collected last August at Point Abino, near Buffalo. It would be interesting to learn more of the surroundings, but "oakbarrens" give us probably the same conditions of soil as are found to favor the northern forms.

In the revision referred to a separation is made between *H. Kalmianum* and the group containing *H. prolificum* and *H. densiflorum* upon the basis of five- and three-celled capsule. Undoubtedly this distinction occasionally breaks down, as *H. Kalmianum* is found with capsules four- to six-celled, and the capsule of *H. densiflorum* is often four-celled, while the new species described below combines characters of both groups, and forms a complete transition from *H. Kalmianum* to the species that follow. While these exceptions show that the division is not an absolute one, it still is the rule, and furnishes as good a distinguishing character as can be expected in species so closely allied. For the present, then, the new species, while it is undoubtedly most closely related to *H. densiflorum* and *H. prolificum*, will be grouped most conveniently with *H. Kalmianum*, on the basis of a five celled capsule, as follows:

3.\* *H. lobocarpum* Gattinger, n. sp.<sup>1</sup> Shrub, five to seven feet high, with upright branches: leaves as in *H. prolificum*: flowers as in *H. densiflorum*: sepals not foliaceous, linear-lanceolate; capsule two or three lines long, lanceolate and tapering to the long strong beak, completely five-celled and deeply five-lobed, in most cases the five carpels almost distinct, and at maturity falling away from a central axis.—Low swampy lands, in the Orange sand formation, near Hol-

<sup>1</sup> Announced to the Botanical Club of the A. A. S., Buffalo meeting, 1886.